# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,772. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 52 0 |
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. | 4 0 |
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOUSTEAD—April 17th, at Poona, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Robinson Boustead, of a daughter.

DEATH.

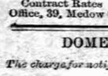
BOUSTEAD—April 18th, at Poona, the infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon Robinson Boustead, H. M.'s Bombay Army.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BLACK—On the 12th April, the wife of Mr. W. P. Black, of a daughter.

## SHIPPING.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged.

For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 8 years, 751 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL

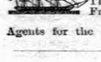
(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY.)

THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMAN, 1,156 Tons, has two Rooms in the Cabin disengaged. For Passage apply to Captain CALLOWAY or to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)



THE EDWIN FOX, A 1 835 Tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will sail this month, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and requires a few Tons of Freight. For Freight and Passage apply to BRACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOR CALCUTTA. THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., | | JA | | HEF | | AL | | |
| | B | | C B | R S & Co. | | S B | | PHS |
| | 9453 | | 24 | H L G | | HCRL | M RB | C |
| | B W & Co. | | D | HAC | | TRF | | |
| Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*. | EWS | | | C S & Co. | | | | |

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.

Bombay, 20th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

*(Calling at the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.)*

THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 511 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

*(Immediate Despatch.)*

THE Barque GERTRUDE, 351 tons, Captain DUGDALE. For Freight and Passage apply to HEERJEE AURUT, Owner.

Bombay, Musjid Bunder, 18th April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANSO, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

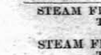
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ONEIDA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 1st May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Kurrachee, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 8th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for Cochin, Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday | 22nd April. | TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M. |
| Tuesday | 26th ,, | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M. |
| Friday | 29th ,, | TELEGRAPH at 2 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday | 22nd April. | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 11 A. M. |
| Tuesday | 26th ,, | TELEGRAPH at 1 P. M. |
| Friday | 29th ,, | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M. |

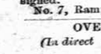
For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

*(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)*



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip for the greater variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 5 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia, by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

*(Touching at Gogo.)*

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN-TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

*(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)*

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 20th April. | MAHARAJ at 6 P. M. |
| Thursday | 5th May. | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M. |
| Friday | 20th May. | MAHARAJ at 6 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 8th June. | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 25th April. | MAHARAJ at 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 10th May. | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M. |
| Thursday | 26th May. | MAHARAJ at 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 15th June. | JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M. |

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Calabar*, Captain G. A. THOMPSON, from Calcutta, are requested to send their Boats alongside of her to receive delivery as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

MUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, Agent.

No. 27, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gloucestershire*, TOMLINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain TOMLINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE.—WANTED CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned marks on board the SULTANA, all which goods or any portion thereof not claimed by noon will be landed at their owners risk and expense and placed in the Custom-house godown:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | JA | | HEF | | AL | |
| | B | | C B | R S & Co. | | S B | | PHS | |
| | 9453 | | 24 | H L G | | HCRL | M RB | C | |
| | B W & Co. | | D | HAC | | TRF | | | |
| | EWS | | | C S & Co. | | | | | |

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.

Bombay, 20th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Ambrose*, Captain J. DANIELL, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain DANIELL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

J. SIGG & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Ambrose*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they arrive, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—Theabove vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, what is considered to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies this Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 15th April 1864.

AN opportunity offers for any respectable Female wishing a passage home round the Cape to accompany a Lady with Children. A moderate remuneration would be given. Apply to the *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.

Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 8th April 1864.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનવેલી પરેશ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઈનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

*Solicitor in Bombay.*— W. H. Crawford, Esq.

*Agents*—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unservicable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas, Sails, Awnings, Boats, Iron and Scraps, Masts, Yards, Rope Europe, and Coir, Coal Dust, also repairable Compasses &c., returned from the late Indian Navy Draftman's Department.

TERMS OF SALE.—Can be ascertained at the Storekeeper's Office, and purchasers will be liable to Customs dues.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, April, 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company hereby give notice, that in consequence of the great difficulties existing in the conveyance of Cotton over the Thull Ghaut, they will not receive any more *unpressed Cotton* for conveyance at any station on the North Eastern portion of the Railway from and after THURSDAY the 5th day of May next until further notice.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline being open for Traffic, the Company will continue to receive unpressed Cotton for conveyance from the South Eastern portion of the Railway at Lalooleen and Rajapore Road, Deolali and Igatpoorie as heretofore, until further notice, when they will cease to receive any more for conveyance until further notice.

Notice is also hereby given, that in the ensuing season the Railway Company have resolved to give a preference in transit to Cotton that is fully pressed over Cotton in an unpressed state, from all stations where Cotton is received on the Railway.

By the term "pressed Cotton" is not meant such bales as are ordinarily received from Broach and Dhollera, but bales such as those now ordinarily ship ed to England from Bombay.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
*With Fluted Iron Roller.*

The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable this Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably excel the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or clogging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with Leathy Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending Patterns of Merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the rules and at the rate of 4*d* per 4 ounces as indicated below. The arrangement will commence as regards despatches from India from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence as regards despatches thence from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. The rule excludes all articles of a valuable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a Pattern. The quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a Pattern, must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number, price or words to the articles; nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination; samples, however, of Seeds, Drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes or other suitable but closed bags; although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerous substances will of course be applicable to Patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in the length, width, or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post, but the general conditions will be similar to those for book packets and they will be treated like Book Packets. If received unpaid or insufficiently paid, they will be charged at the ratesmentioned in the succeeding paras numbered 8, 9 and 10.

7. The following Postage rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stemps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these regulations by post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates no Inland Postage is leviable in addition:—

| Pattern Packets. | Not exceeding 4 ozs. | Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs. | Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb. | Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs. | Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs. | Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs. | Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Route. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| To United Kingdom. Southampton ..... Marseilles ..... | 0 3 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 11 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 5 6 | 1 11 0 | 2 0 0 |
| | 0 4 0 | 0 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 3 0 0 |

8. If the Packets be *prepaid with a single rate of Postage* (as given in Column 1 of the above Table), the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage, together with an additional single rate.

9. If the Packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage, less the amount actually paid.

10 If the Packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

E. IMPEY, Postmaster General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE, SECOND ISSUE.—As the Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of Settlement must be despatched to London by the last mail in May all those Shareholders who have not already signed it, are requested to call at the Bank and do so at their earliest convenience. Only those allottees who have signed the Deed can be recognized as Shareholders.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

SHIP "GOLDEN DREAM."—Shippers of Goods by this Vessel are informed that about half of the Cargo (the description and particulars whereof may be ascertained at the Office of Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.) has been transhipped on board the *Lady Clarendon* for Liverpool, and that the Shipping Order by that Vessel being completed, an order for a further portion of the Cargo has been obtained per *Uncas* for Liverpool. Shippers per *Golden Dream* are requested to attend to the transfer of their Insurances.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed "A 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CARRIAGE.—A SOCIABLE close or open at pleasure, modern stylish and comfortable, by Laurie and Marner. To be sold cheap; owner having proceeded to Europe, may be seen at Messrs. DOSABHOY EDULJEE'S No. 19, Medow Street.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

*Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.*

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flowery Pekoe, Souchong, Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, Do. do. do. and Hyson, Do. Orange Pekoe, Do. Green Teas. | In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected. | |

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO SMOKERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bristol Bird's Eye | ½ lb. Tin and Packet. | |
| Returns | Do. | Do. |
| York Rivers | Do. | Do. |
| Latakia | Do. | Do. |
| Virginia Shag | Do. | Do. |
| Taddy's Smoking mixture | Do. | Do. |

*All in prime condition.* Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tucker's Solar Lamps. | Tucker's Wall Lamps. | |
| ,, Reading do. | ,, Bull's Eye Lanterns. | |
| ,, Tent do. | ,, Hand do. | |
| ,, Argand do. | | |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c., received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| York and Westphalia Hams. | Neat's Tongues. | |
| Whiteline Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek. | At 14 per lb. |
| | CHEESE. | |
| Cheddar | Parmesan | |
| Stilton | Guncise | |
| Pine | Richmond | |
| Somerset | Berkley | |
| Gueyre | | |

In cut at 14 per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms expressly adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved. The Gums will cool, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let the Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipt,) are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection:—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.

GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.

MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.

PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz. Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Visited Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.

Hummum Street.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2⅝.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅜ 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, WAX, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete | ... | Rs. 320 |
| Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do. | ... | 500 |
| Do. do. forming a pair if required | ... | 350 |
| Do. do. do. do. | ... | 275 |
| Do. do. with Opal | ... | 140 |
| Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds | ... | 240 |
| Do. Brooch set with Pearls | ... | 110 |
| Do. do. do. Emeralds | ... | 110 |
| Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds | ... | 300 |
| Do. do. and Ear Drops | ... | 350 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | 200 |
| Do. Necklets | ... Rs. 210, 170 and | 90 |
| Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from | ... Rs. 30 to | 100 |
| Do. Neckchains, handsome, from | ... Rs. 90 to | 200 |
| Do. Alberts for Gentlemen | ... Rs. 80 to | 250 |
| Do. Ear Drops of various patterns. | | |
| Do. Vinaigerettes, Scent Boules. | | |
| Do. Charms in great variety. | | |
| Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs. | | |
| Do. Studs in cases complete. | | |
| Do. Signet and other Rings. | | |
| Do. Wedding and Guard do. | | |
| Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c. | | |
| Do. Solitaires. | | |
| Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70. | | |
| Ivory do. do. | | |
| Silver Mugs for Children. | | |
| Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon. | | |
| Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases. | | |
| Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars. | | |
| Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles. | | |
| Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic. | | |

Also

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas do

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Captain SURIE, of the Dutch Barque *Almonde*, will not be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of his Vessel during her stay in this Harbour.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Dutch Barque *Almonde*, from Bushire, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain SURIE will not be answerable for any package after it has left the Ship's deck. VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 22nd April 1864. Agents for Barque *Almonde*.

GOVERNMENT SAVING'S BANK.—It is hereby notified, that the Government Saving's Bank will be closed from the 25th to the 30th instant, (both days inclusive), and re-opened on Monday, the 2nd of May, in the premises of the Bombay Bank, Rampart Row.
JAS. CHRISTIE, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

NOTICE.—A Sale of Provisions and Unserviceable Dead Stock will be held on MONDAY the 25th instant, at 1 P. M., at the Commissariat Store, Town Barracks.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Cash—and the Lots to be removed at once.
G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd April 1864.

TENDERS are invited for 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartley STEAM COAL to be delivered at the Works of the Colaba Press Company. The Coal to be landed at the sea wall opposite the premises of the Company direct from aboard a Ship and subject to its approval by the Company's Engineer.
By order of the Directors of the Company,
J. BROOKS,
Secretary, Colaba Press Company.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

THE following Passages are required:
*From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.*
For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
*From Bombay to Singapore.*
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
*From Bombay to the Andamans.*
For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.
By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share into the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late ROBERT SINCLAIR SUTHERLAND, of the Indian Army, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's Service, and late of No. 14, Blacket Place, Edinburgh, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the said Executor.
Bombay, 21st April 1864. REMINGTON & Co.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers. *Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck ..... *Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie ..... *Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Tracoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck ..... *De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers ..... *Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers ... *Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie ..... *Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck ..... *Ernst.*
Polacca di Paritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie. *Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.


## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette* will be closed on the EVENING of the 25th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8-0 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

### CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

### CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday 29th..... 9h. 26m. A. M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even | Evening Gun-fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Sat. | 23 | St. George M. | 5 38 | 6 18 | 11 47 | — | |
| Sun. | 24 | 4th Sunday after Easter. | 5 37 | 6 19 | 0 5 | 0 24 | |
| Mon. | 25 | St. Mark Evangelist | 5 37 | 6 19 | 0 42 | 1 3 | |
| Tues. | 26 | Uranus rises at 9.13. | 5 36 | 6 20 | 1 23 | 1 45 | |
| Wed. | 27 | Uranus sets at 10.46. | 5 35 | 6 20 | 2 9 | 2 36 | |
| Thur. | 28 | Neptune rises 3.53. | 5 35 | 6 20 | 3 4 | 3 36 | |
| Fri. | 29 | Neptune sets at 3.57 | 5 34 | 6 20 | 4 11 | 4 51 | |

Time—Sat. 23rd April 1864, 45m. 3s.

### LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | April 6 | KURRACHEE | April 16 |
| AGRA | April 16 | MADRAS | April 15 |
| ALLAHABAD | April 16 | LONDON | Mar. 25 |
| AUSTRALIA | Feb. 26 | MAURITIUS | Mar. 3 |
| ALEXANDRIA | April 2 | MADRAS | April 16 |
| BANGALORE | April 15 | MALTA | Jan. 10 |
| CALCUTTA | April 14 | MEERUT | April 15 |
| CAPE | Mar. 3 | OUDH | April 16 |
| CEYLON | Mar. 28 | PUNJAUB | Mar. 12 |
| COCHIN | April 9 | PENANG | April 11 |
| DELHI | Mar. 16 | RANGOON | Mar. 8 |
| FRANCE | Mar. 29 | SUEZ | Mar. 29 |
| HONGKONG | April 1 | SINGAPORE | April 9 |


# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.


THE reduction which the P. & O. Company has made in its rates of passage money to England is not of course so great as we could have desired, and as the Company possibly could have afforded to grant. Past experience has, however, taught us to be grateful for small mercies; and we really do not see that much is to be gained by coarse vituperation of the Company whenever they make a concession to public opinion, and by incessant depreciation of their ships, their wines, their dinners, and all their arrangements for the conduct of the passenger traffic at sea and on shore. After all, say what we will, the P. & O. Company is a Company for Englishmen to be proud of, although of course that pride should not operate as a check to the wholesome habit of grumbling which aids us in keeping sound and in good repair all our national institutions. Let our grumbling be directed, however, against grievances which admit of redress. It is utterly useless, for instance, to declaim violently against the Company for its supposed remissness with regard to the late arrival of the Bombay mails every fortnight during the last four months. Every one knows that this delay has been caused by a succession of accidents to various ships of the Company's fleet, against which no human foresight could have provided, and which, by rendering necessary the temporary working of the Bombay service by three ships instead of four (its proper complement), has thrown the whole line out of gear for several months. Criticism which fastens on misfortunes of this kind as chief among the Company's deadly sins only injures the cause it is intended to support. Again, a loud outcry is often raised against the disproportionate cost of a passage from Bombay to Suez as compared with the charge for the whole voyage to England. Why, asks one writer, with much simplicity,—why does not the P. and O. Company take us to Suez for £30, and allow us to travel thence by some other line than that to Southampton or Marseilles? Surely the second clause of this question answers the first. If the Austrian Lloyd's and the Messageries Imperiales together have not enterprize enough to start a line of steamers on this side to bring on the Bombay passengers for them, they can hardly expect that the P. and O. Company will be so extremely self-denying as to play into their hands by carrying to Suez at the lowest possible fares passengers who, as soon as they got there, would take up their trunks and carpet-bags and wish the Company a very good morning. A line conducted on philanthropic principles of this nature would not be long in coming to final grief. The P. and O. Company is fully entitled by all the laws of trade and political economy to make as much as it can make of the monopoly it enjoys of the commerce of Bombay with Europe. We are far from saying that that monopoly is a desirable thing in itself; on the contrary, we should be very well pleased to see it broken down by the force of competition. The excuse that there is not enough freight or a large enough number of passengers between Bombay and Suez to pay for the maintenance of a line of steamers cannot hold good in these days, when the freight on specie alone, added to the passage money, must yield the P. and O. Company a handsome profit on each voyage; and we hope to see this monsoon a company started to meet by the establishment of a new line of steamers one of the principal wants of Bombay.

One of the most reasonable objections to the present system of management on board the P. and O. Company's ships is that the passengers are compelled to live extravagantly, whether they will or no. There is really no second class, for the position of travellers who do not pay the first-class fares is purposely rendered as humiliating as possible; and passengers who travel first-class are forced to pay their share of the beer, wine, &c., drunk by all on board, whether they themselves are "jolly good fellows," or teetotallers. This is, no doubt, a real grievance. An invalid, ordered home, without either the capacity to drink strong drinks or the money to pay for them, is taxed by the Company to pay the cost of a goodly proportion of the brandy-and-water consumed by some hard-headed and iron-stomached young merchant who has made a few lacs in cotton and is going home to astonish the country gentlemen. Obviously, a regulation which causes inequalities of this kind is most unfair, and it would be far preferable for the P. and O. Company to make a rule that each passenger should pay only for what he himself drank, instead of being held accountable for the thirstiness of soul of whoever may happen to be his fellow-voyagers.

WHEN a Civilian Judge is given up by the *Times of India*, and his incompetency for the Bench stated in no uncertain terms, his case must be bad indeed. The *Times of India*, for once agreeing with us, gives up Mr. Richardson, the Judge of Ahmednuggur, and recommends his removal from the Bench, on account of the gross illegality of his proceedings and monstrous cruelty of his conduct, towards the unfortunate Sheristedar, whose case has been already commented upon in our columns. Notwithstanding the unanimity, however, with which both the English and the Native Press have condemned Mr. Richardson, Mr. Souter, and Mr. Doogul, for their respective shares in the prosecution of Myheshwur, the Government, careless apparently of the liberties of the people and the reputation of their officers, have taken no notice of this scandalous case, and Mr. Richardson appears to be left free to take further illegal and oppressive measures against the unfortunate victim of his stupid prejudices, and of the evil machinations of his head clerk R. Bunaji, and his nazir Mr. Cabral. The inertness, or rather inaction, of Government in this matter is as little creditable as it is intelligible. The Sheristedar doubtless wishes that a connexion of the Governor's had been a victim of Mr. Richardson, instead of being one of Mr. Richardson's most unscrupulous coadjutors. This is no case of anonymous writers striving to blacken the reputation of a public officer whom they dare not openly accuse. The accusations against Mr. Richardson and his colleagues are based on the published proceedings of the High Court, which disclose a wilful disregard of law and justice, and a disgraceful prostitution of official power to the purposes of private malice, prejudice, and bigotry. It is incomprehensible how the Government can allow so gross a case to pass unnoticed for a single day. Instead of Mr. Richardson being at once suspended and called on to answer for his conduct, he is allowed to remain at his post, and, as appears from the native prints, as well as from a letter which appeared in our columns and others which we have received, the unfortunate Sheristedar, although acquitted by the High Court, is still kept under suspension, while the head clerk and nazir are trying to get up other charges against him, for investigation before the same magistrate (Mr. Anstey's Scotchman), who has already shown himself so unworthy of his position, and especially not to be trusted with any enquiry in which the Sheristedar is concerned.

The *Times of India* says that there has been "no little exaggeration of the worst features of this case." But it would be as easy to blacken an Ethiopian as to exaggerate any of the features of this case, or to write in too strong terms of the conduct of the officers concerned in it. The *Times of India*, moreover, endeavours to invent a defence for Mr. Souter by asserting that he was authorized as a police officer by Section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to order the search of the Sheristedar's house in the way he did; but this provision of law was not applicable to this case at all. Section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies only to those cases which the police are competent to investigate, that is those cases in which the police may arrest without a warrant. Mr. Souter knew perfectly well that not only was the Sheristedar not under arrest, but also that, at the very time when the illegal order for the search of his house was given, he was standing by Mr. Richardson conducting in open court the duties of his honourable office. This *ex post facto* excuse for Mr. Souter is, moreover, evidently at variance with the reasons which Mr. Souter himself gave for his illegal order. Mr. Sonter in his order explains that as his office was closed he could not issue a warrant, and therefore gave an informal order. From this it is evident that he issued the order not as a policeman but as a magistrate, because he happens to be invested with magisterial powers. It is only as a magistrate that he could have issued a legal warrant. If, however, Mr. Souter's office had been open and he had issued a warrant under his hand and seal as magistrate, instead of the illegal order which he endorsed on the private note of the Session Judge, his conduct would have been equally improper, irrespectively of the merits of the case. His act would have exceeded the powers of the Commission by which he was appointed a magistrate. The *Times of India* speaks of "the union in one and the same person of the discordant functions of the police officer and the magistrate" necessarily leading "to mischievous results;" but the discordancy of these functions leads to mischievous results, only when wrong-headed men like Mr. Souter attempt to exercise magisterial powers in cases with which they can properly deal only as policemen. All the Superintendents of Police in this Presidency have the command of police corps, which are disciplined somewhat after the fashion of military corps, but are not of course subject to court-martial law. In order that the Superintendent of Police may be able to punish departmental offences, and maintain the efficiency of their corps, they are invested with magisterial powers. Government, however, in conferring these powers, never intended that Superintendents of Police should act as magistrates except against their own men. Indeed, in appointing them magistrates, Government distinctly and most properly explained that the powers were only to be exercised for the maintenance of the discipline of the police force under their control. Mr. Souter's conduct, therefore, in attempting to act as a magistrate against the Judge's Sheristedar was as improper, as the defence which the *Times of India* attempts to set up for him, as a policeman, is untenable.

Although, however, we are not prepared in any way to excuse or to spare either Mr. Souter or Mr. Doogul, the arch conspirator and leading spirit in this wicked drama is Richardson—the Judge who is chiefly responsible for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in the Ahmednuggur District, who above all other officers in the district was bound to observe the law himself and to see that all others within his jurisdiction observed it, and who yet set the Superintendent of Police and the native magistrate in motion illegally and oppressively to persecute his own chief executive officer. In the name of Justice—in the name of Humanity—we call upon the Government to take up this case, and by its action against the offenders to show that it has some care for the administration of justice by judicial officers; some anxiety for the preservation of the liberty of the subject; some respect for its own fair fame. We are assured on good authority that, the Sheristedar having been kept now for a long time under suspension, the head clerk, or the nazir, or some other wretched sycophant has at last got a Mahomedan to come forward with a false charge of corruption against the Sheristedar; that the Sheristedar's house has been again searched; and that the charge is to be tried by Mr. Doogul. Can the imagination picture, or words describe, a more scandalous perversion of power?

In a late number of the *Indu Prukash*, a statement is made with reference to Mr. Richardson's conduct towards the Sheristedar, which has been allowed to pass uncontradicted, and which, if true, shows forth the petty malice and wickedness of Mr. Richardson, more perhaps than anything that appeared on the record of the trial in the High Court. It appears from the *Indu Prukash*, that when the Sheristedar was first sent to the jail by the Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, who knew perfectly well that the sentence was monstrously cruel for the offence charged, exercised the discretion vested in him by law as officer in charge of the jail by ordering that the Sheristedar should not be fettered and that he should not be sent to work outside of the jail walls, but that afterwards, when he heard that the Sheristedar had appealed to the High Court, instead of to him, Mr. Richardson, he cancelled his first order, had the Sheristedar fettered, and then directed him to be sent to sweep the Adawlut compound—the Adawlut being one of the most frequented places in the city, where the public generally, and especially his late companions in office, might have the fullest opportunity of witnessing the depths of degradation to which an unrighteous judge could consign his Sheristedar. If this assertion of the *Indu Prukash* is not true, its truth should have been publicly denied, for the mere imputation is most injurious to the reputation of this model Judge. If it be true, comment is unnecessary.

THE *Friend of India* professes to give the true details of the recent unpleasant disturbance at Oodeypoor:—"On the 31st of March a mob of 300 to 400 persons rushed into the Residency at Oodeypoor and insulted Colonel Eden, shouting and violently gesticulating, and throwing stones. The ladies, as might be supposed, were very much alarmed, and shut themselves up in their bedrooms, while the riot lasted, which was not very long, as the Resident finding that they would not listen to him, or give any explanation of their conduct, and what they wanted, cleared the house of the intruders by means of his Bheel guards. It would probably appear that the mob have been made the ignorant tools of some evil disposed party, who feel aggrieved at Col. Eden's putting in force the law against certain crimes more especially his prohibition of the custom of Meraih sacrifices. All was quiet when our account was written. Col. Eden was struck by one of the stones, but was not seriously hurt."

THE King of Burmah is (says the *Friend*) determined to force us into measures which must prove disastrous to himself. "He lately interdicted Dr. Williams, the British Agent from accompanying Bishop Bigandet into Bhamau, and he has now positively put a stop to a Government party that was engaged in the exploration of the Salween river. The party proceeding to the capital. The excuse for this outrageous proceeding was that 'great battles' were about being fought with the insurgent Shans on the proposed route of the expedition. The *Rangoon Gazette* brands this statement as as an 'outrageous falsehood,' and in a spirited article calls for action from the Supreme Government. It is clear that something must be done, as the King appears to have no definite idea whatever of the binding nature of treaty obligation."

THERE seems (says the same paper) too much reason to believe that the relations between the indigo planters and the ryots in parts of Kishnaghur are anything but satisfactory. "The ill-feeling appears to be principally in some factories of the Mudnabatty Indigo concern, and has culminated in a serious affray and murder. The facts appear to be these:—certain coolies of the Bagadangah factory were sent to dig lands. The villagers in the neighbourhood maltreated the coolies, and killed an aumeen of the factory. The case was promptly investigated by Lieutenant Beresh Inspector of Police, the murder clearly proved, and the defendants committed to the Sessions. A native jury, in the teeth of the clearest evidence, acquitted the prisoners. On the other side, it is said that discontent on the part of the ryots has been engendered by the raising of the price of indigo plant from 4 to 6 bundles per rupee,—by increasing the size of the indigo beegah, and lastly by obliging ryots who had contracted to cultivate indigo at 4 bundles per rupee to cancel those contracts, and to enter into others at the less favorable rate. We hope sincerely that we are not to have the old indigo story over again. Our information, however, warrants us in exhorting the Kishnaghur planters to be cautious and moderate in their dealings, and to conciliate the inhabitants as to secure the good feeling of the ryots. We also hope that great caution will be exercised by the officials, lest the idea that the Government is under any circumstances determined to oppose the cultivation of indigo should again gain ground among the ryots. The right of enhancement of rent appears to be misunderstood in the Moorshedabad district, and in this case great prudence will be needed to avoid any interference with the legal rights of the landlord. It will never do for the value of landed property to be suddenly and seriously depreciated just when home capitalists are prepared to embark in Land Mortgage Banks, and similar undertakings in India. At present it is plain that a murder has been committed, and that the culprits, though proved guilty, have been acquitted by a native jury. This is certainly not a satisfactory state in which to leave matters."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 21st APRIL.

Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Bombay.

MASULIPATAM, 21st APRIL.

Steamer *India* sailed for Madras.

GALLE, 21st APRIL.

Steamer *Northam* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 22ND APRIL.

Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Emeu* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 22ND APRIL.

Steamer *Hydaspes* sailed for London.

CALCUTTA. 22ND APRIL.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., 3¼ to 3⅜ discount.
Five per Cent, 5⅛ to 5⅜ premium.
Five and half per Cent., 13½ to 13⅝ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £3 10s. to £3 17s. 6d. per ton.
Jute, £3 12s. 6d. per ton.
Seeds, £3 10s. per ton nominal.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-4 per piece.
Madapollans, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 4-14 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, as. 11 6 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods quiet, but firm.
Market for Twist, quieter.

## THE NURSERY TALES OF INDIA AND EUROPE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WITH regard to the age of the story of the Bird which found a Pea, it must be older than either of the Aryan migrations which furnished the Teutonic population of Europe, and the Hindoos of India, respectively, how much older it is impossible even to surmise, probably older even than the migration of the families that constituted the Celtic tribes of Europe. In J. F. Campbell's "Popular Tales of the Western Highlands," we find the tale of Moorachug and Munachug presenting the same structure as those under consideration. Though there is a marked difference in the imagery introduced in this story, there can be little doubt of its common origin. In artistic merit it is far inferior to both "The Old Woman and the Silver Penny," and "The Bird and the Pea," bearing strongly the impress of the rough and wild character of the Gaelic race that nursed it, and exhibiting dramatic defects from which those two stories are free. Water, for instance, is introduced as an agent twice; the stone will not sharpen the axe till water is brought to wet it; and, though the water refuses its aid, unless the deer is brought to swim it, it is in the end made to set the whole chain of events in motion to a favourable conclusion, by wetting the meal for dough, without the previous condition having been fulfilled. We quote the story in full further on, where reference to it will show what we mean. It is difficult, too, to comprehend the object of the water wanting a deer to swim it.

The collector of the tales says: "This is the best known of all the Gaelic tales. It is the infant ladder to learning a chain of cause and effect." The connexion between the links of the chain, however, is in this and other instances rather one of irrational sequence merely, than of cause and effect: in the Indian and Saxon stories, on the contrary, the connexion is throughout thoroughly natural and intelligible. The Gaelic tale bears the appearance of having been mutilated in handling, and patched up again without the ability required to restore its continuity.

Finally, after all the agents have been won over to perform their several part in helping Moorachug to obtain his share of the fruit, their trouble is rendered superfluous by Munachug bursting. The whole action of the story is thus deprived of its purpose, and the story, to my thinking, of its main interest. If the tale, as thus exhibited, is in its most perfect form, it indicates a sad want of the critical faculty in the nurseries of Gaeldom.

Three theories are commonly put forward to account for the general similarity which the familiar tales of populations inhabiting distant parts of the world bear to one another. One of these theories refers to community of origin, or original habitat, another to intercommunication, and the third to spontaneous similarity of invention for an explanation. The second of these theories I reject, because the tales can generally be shown to be of more ancient date in each of several countries, than any communication that can reasonably be supposed to have taken place between them. The third, though it might be sufficient to account for a general similarity in compositions engendered by reasoning on independent and universal truths or appearances, and not by pure imagination, is, I think, quite inadequate to explain identity, or even close likeness, of detail and structure in compositions purely imaginative. The first hypothesis is, I think, proved beyond a doubt by an intelligent comparison of these tales.

Not only do I think these tales indubitably point to a common origin, or a common habitat at some remote period in the world's history; but I am sanguine enough to believe that much may be learned from them regarding the primitive condition of the Indo-European family, and the objects by which it was surrounded while yet inhabiting one common fatherland. This knowledge, however, can be picked out and put together only by a systematic and industrious examination of materials scattered through a large portion of the habitable world, by much extended philological learning and analytical ability.

Where we find a story common to several branches of the same primæval family, the machinery varying with their varying circumstances, if we separate the common from the differential elements, we ought to have an indication of the circumstances and environments of that family itself. Thus in the three stories under consideration we find the cat, the mouse, the fire, the stick, and the water common to two, and the stick, and the water to all of them. Now, the chances are comparatively small that the stories should differ from the original in the very points in which they mutually agree. This, at least, would only be likely to occur in the case of a subsequent separation of different portions of a people already separated from its primæval family, and occupying a new and differently circumstanced habitat,—an improbable hypothesis in the case of the Hindoos and the Saxons or Gaels.

We may reasonably infer, then, that the cat, the mouse, fire, wood, and water, were familiar objects in the primæval habitat of the Aryan race. This conclusion may be compared with that which would be arrived at by philology on the same subject, the teachings of natural history, and *a priori* probability.

By a similar elimination of the differential elements in the stories we might arrive at an extended knowledge of the conditions and circumstances of our forefathers in the hoary ages that preceded their great migrations. A perfect knowledge of those circumstances is not, of course, attainable by such means, since it does not follow that elements not common to different versions of a story in different countries were therefore absent in the original. The snake, for instance, may have had a place in the original, as well as in the Indian version, of the story I have given,—as there was a sufficient cause for its non-retention in the Saxon and Gaelic versions. If, however, we find a disagreement in elements which were equally fit to be retained in all of several versions, this will constitute a ground of inference of their non-existence in the original—*e. g.* the king and the queen, whom we meet with in the Indian, but not in the Saxon, or Gaelic, version, although the Saxons and Gaels were well acquainted with the ideas represented.

### THE GAELIC STORY OF MOORACHUG AND MUNACHUG.

Moorachug and Munachug went to gather fruit, and as Moorachug would gather Munachug could eat. Moorachug went to seek a rod to lay on Munachug, and she eating his share of the fruit. "What's thy news to-day, oh Voorachai?" said the rod. "'Tis my own news that I am seeking a rod to lay on Munachug; and she eating my share of the fruit." "Thou wilt not get me until thou gettest an axe that will reap me." He reached the axe. "What's thy news to-day, oh Voorachai?" "'Tis my own news that I am seeking an axe to reap rod, rod to lay on Munachug; and she eating my share of the fruit." "Thou wilt not get me until thou gettest a stone to smooth me." He reached a stone. "What's thy news to-day, oh Voorachai?" said the stone. "'Tis my own news that I am seeking a stone to smooth axe; axe to reap rod; rod to lay on Munachug; and she eating my share of the fruit." "Thou will not get me," said the stone, "till thou gettest water will wet me." He reached the water. "What's thy news to-day, oh Voorachai?" said the water. "'Tis my own news that I am seeking water to stone; stone to smooth axe; axe to reap rod; rod to lay on Munachug; and she eating my share of the fruit." "Thou wilt not get me," said the water, "till thou gettest a deer to swim me." He reached the deer. "What's thy news to-day, oh Voorachai?" said the deer. "It is my own news that I am seeking deer to swim water; water to stone; stone to smooth axe; axe to reap rod; rod to lay on Munachug; and she eating my share of the fruit." "Thou will not get bonnach from me, till thou bringest in water will knead it." "How will I bring in water? There is no vessel but the sowen's sieve." Murachug took with him the sowen's sieve. He reached the water, and every drop he would put in the sowen's sieve it would go through. A *hoodie* came over his head, and she cried "Gawrag, gawrag, little silly, little silly." "Thou art right, oh Hoodie," said Murachug" "creah roosh s'coinnesh, creah roosh s'coinneach," said the *hoodie*. Murachug set "creah roosh s'coinneach," brown clay and moss—to it;—and he brought in the water to the kneading wife; and he got bonnach from the kneading wife to the barn gillie; whisp from the barn gillie to the cow; milk from the cow to the cat; cat to hunt mouse; mouse to scrape butter; butter to feet of dog; dog to run deer; deer to swim water; water to stone; stone to smooth axe; axe to reap rod; rod to lay on Munachug; and she eating my share of the fruit." Moorachug returned Murachug had *just burst*.

Since writing the above I have found there is another version of these stories current in Bengal in the Bengalee language. It would be tedious to give it at length here;—suffice it to say that, as might have been anticipated, it agrees more nearly with the Hindee than the other versions, the objects being almost the same throughout, with some slight differences in the plot. The rhyme found in the Hindee is wanting in this version, as in the others.

J. W. F.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### No. VIII.

IT is difficult to give your readers any idea of the population of these Provinces, as there are not here, as in most other parts of India, particular classes in power, and particular classes in subjection, or particular tribes in substantial occupation of large tracts of country. The people here present every variety of tribe and caste mixed up together. There are few tracts of country, even few villages, where any one tribe can be said to predominate. The Gonds seem without doubt to have been the earliest settlers in the woods and hills of these Provinces, and were the most powerful and important of the aboriginal races of India. Existing prior to the advent of the Hindoos, they possessed their own form of heathenism, which is to this day followed by their descendants. But some Gonds, while retaining their external and distinctive characteristics, adopted the Hindoo, and some few the Mahomedan religion. Thus there are at the present time three kinds of Gonds, namely, the aboriginal, the Hindoo, and the Mussulman Gonds: in physique and morale all three seem alike. The Hindoo conquerors of the Gonds were principally Rajpoots, these intermarried with the conquered, and their descendants are called Rajpoots, and pride themselves on their descent; most of the indigenous Rajpoots, so called, are really Gond-Rajpoots. These mixed races, becoming acclimatised to countries that would have proved deadly to many civilized nations, spread themselves over wide dominions; and in arms and policy emulated the achievements of superior tribes. Their original boundary in the south is supposed to have been the Godavery; if it was, they must have crossed that river and extended far into the Deccan. In the present day the Gonds are principally to be found in the hill districts of the Santpoora Range and in the wild regions to the east and south, but a few of them are scattered about in the plains of Nagpore, their great characteristics are a love of truth, drunkenness, and superstition. To the north of Saugor, the representative of a royal household, styling themselves Raj Gonds, still exists, and is regarded with great deference by the scanty Gond population in that quarter. These were formerly subjected by a tribe named Danga, to which the chief of Shahghur belongs, (this man is now a state prisoner at Lahore, he having fought against us during the troublous times of 1857-58,) and of the ruling house of which the representative still exists at Bilehra near Saugor. These were in their turn subdued by the Bhoondelas from whom the territory passed to the Peishwa. The Gonds included amongst them several different sections, the Baigas, who are generally regarded as sorcerers, living apart from all, in solitary habitations, in the most dense forests, where they clear spaces with their axes, and sow their grain, without further labour, in the ashes left after the felled timber has been turned; but subsisting for the most part, on the roots and fruits of the forests, (with which they are especially familiar) the wild honey, or the beasts of game which they in some parts occasionally destroy with horns and poisoned arrows; the Bhumias a nearly similar and almost equally wild race, without whose consecration a village is not considered habitable, or safe from tigers, and who are universally the referees in all disputes regarding boundaries, and established usages amongst these tribes: the Purdhans, who preside at their orgies, are their beggars and bards, and unquestionably the most roguish and worthless part of their community: the Pathneis, who greatly assimilate to the latter; with some other divisions.

The belief in sorcery among the people in these Provinces owes its origin in a great measure to the diseases of the liver and spleen, to which the natives, and particularly the children, are much subject in the jungly parts of Central India. From these affections children pine away and die, without showing any external marks of disease. Their death is attributed to witchcraft, and any querulous old woman, who has been in the habit of murmuring at slights and ill-treatment in the neighbourhood, is immediately set down as the cause. Men who practice medicine among them are very commonly supposed to be at the same time wizards seeking to inspire confidence in their prescriptions by repeating prayers and incantations over the patient or over the medicine they give him: they make him believe that they derive aid from supernatural power; and the patient concludes that those who can command these powers to cure can, if they like, command them to destroy. Many cases were known formerly of medical practitioners having been put to death for not curing young people for whom they were required to prescribe, and one case was tried at Jubbulpore, when the father stood over the doctor with a drawn sword by the side of the bed of his child, and cut him down and killed him the moment the child died, as he had sworn to do when he found the patient sinking under the doctor's prescriptions. The people state that of all the parts that between Mundla and Cuttack is the worst for witches.

The Mahomedans generally are not numerous, nor have they any large stake in the country. There are a few Pathans from Northern India, some Moguls, a sprinkling of Deccanees, and some from Arcot in Madras. There used to be swarms of Arabs and Rohillahs in the capital of Nagpore, in the service of the second Raghojee, just as there are now at Hydrabad. These men were mischievous and turbulent, but they have luckily been all driven out of Nagpore. Of the educated and mercantile class there are many Kayeths from Hindostan, introduced, a few before, and many after, the British rule, into the public offices and departments. Of Purbhos from the Concan, and Parsees there are a few, but of Marwarree merchants and bankers there are plenty in every town; the most enterprising and wealthy of all is Seth Rhosial Chund of Jubbulpore. In the great agricultural section nearly all tribes and castes are represented, but the best of them are as yet, however, altogether inferior in skill, strength, and industry to the husbandman classes of the North-West Provinces or the Punjaub; one of the chief are the Koonbees, who appear to be identical with the great Koonbee tribe in your presidency; they are skilful, careful, and excellent husbandmen. The Sodhus possess and cultivate much of the land in most parts of these Provinces, but they are not a contented race, but fond of litigation. The Chumars (tanners) abound in the Chuthusghur division, and cultivate the greater part of that rich and fertile tract. The tribes dwelling in the dense jungly parts are the Marees, a section of Gonds, a semi-barbarous race, extremely shy and timid, quite wild men of the woods, and seldom seen by any European. The Wuddeas are a class of labourers employed in the railway works: they possess superior physical energies, and are the "navvies" of these Provinces.

Before concluding this notice I must not forget to mention the Brinjaras, or Bunjarahs, for it is pronounced both ways, but I think the word is derived from the Sanscrit *Banij*, a merchant, and not, as Shakspeare's Dictionary states, from the Persian *Biranjiw*, rice carrier; the word being of higher antiquity than (omitting fabulous legends) the Indian connection with Persia. Thus, we find mention of a cock fight in a Bunjarah camp in the story of Ramati in the "Dasa Kumâra Cherita," written by *Dandi*, a predecessor of *Calidasa* according to Colebrooke. Nevertheless, independent of this testimony, Bunjaras seem to be clearly indicated, even by Aryan, as constituting one of the classes of Indian society, so that I think we ought not to look to Persia for the origin of the name. This race is to Central India what the Sabanee and Puracha traders are to the north of India. As traders and carriers, they travel all over the country and form a sort of free-masonry among themselves; they go from Mirzapore to Bombay, from Bundelcund to Masulipatam, and at this time the transit of cotton is entirely in their hands. In the North-West Provinces the caravans are composed of strings of camels, but these Bunjaras instead of camels have vast herds of bullocks: in the north of India the armed traders have to face the snows and the rocky passes, and the wild hill tribes, but these Bunjaras have to meet different dangers in the damp and dark forest, the putrifying vegetation, the malarious exhulations, and the pestilential swamp. In the height of the rainy sea sons, however, they have a recess, and they permit their bullocks to graze in the boundless pasturage. The character of these men is often daring and turbuleut, and they are sometimes suspected of participation in robberies, but in mercantile transactions they are known to be honest, and so their credit is considerable. They usually take advances from a native merchant to purchase the goods they require, and repay him by a bill from the market where the goods are disposed of. Each community has a chief, whom all implicitly obey and trust in all matters connected with their traffic and conduct. Through him the city merchants make their bargains, for the punctual execution of which he is security. Any Bunjara committing an offence against the tribe or its head in his public capacity is tried by *punchayet* and punished by fines or expulsion as may be thought proper. Their decisions, indeed, are said sometimes to extend to the length of inflicting capital punishment, and such may possibly have till within the last few years been the case, for the regions they visit are so remote, that they are pretty secure of escaping detection.

Having given your readers a short sketch of the various tribes inhabiting this Province, I shall in my next proceed to describe the various herds of cattle, agricultural products, the forests of timber, coal, and iron, and their capabilities for European colonization.

FOREST RANGER.

## NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MOOLTAN, 14TH APRIL.

THE weather since my last communication has been as delightful as it is unusual to this season; rain every second or third day has rendered the climate cool and enjoyable, and nights positively cold. The thermometer at sunrise has shown 65 deg., and during the greatest heat in doors not more than 73 deg.; two nights since upwards of half a inch of rain fell, and quieted the huge clouds of dust. A site has been chosen for the new church which it is hoped will soon replace the iron roofed shed in present use. H. M.'s 89

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER AND A PORTION OF THE CREW OF THE "SHANNON."—In our issue of yesterday we mentioned that the chief mate, and some of the petty officers of the ship *Shannon* had been taken into custody and brought ashore from that vessel charged with very serious offences alleged to have been committed by them during the voyage.

Yesterday afternoon Frederick Dunbar, the master of the *Shannon*, appeared before His Worship, with his solicitors, Messrs. Kelly and Hore, and charged Rees Powell, chief mate; Robert Redfern, carpenter; Henry Cowell, sailmaker; Anthony Dixon, and Henry Dalstone, seamen of the British ship *Shannon*, as follows:—

The chief mate, Rees Powell, with wilful neglect of duty; disobedience of lawful commands; embezzlement of cargo; endeavouring to cause the destruction of the said ship by misleading the captain in the navigation thereof; and attempting to create a mutiny on board the said ship; and Redfern, Cowell, Dixon, and Dulston, with aiding and abetting Powell in the same.

The Court was thronged with sea captains who came to hear the evidence; and at half-past 2 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the examination commenced.

The following is the deposition of Frederick Dunbar, the master of the *Shannon*:—I am master of the British ship *Shannon*. The prisoner Rees Powell is chief officer of the ship. The other prisoners are articled seamen on board. On the 23rd October 1863 I left Liverpool. On the 8th November the prisoner Powell was asleep on his watch on deck. I remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his doing so. The excuse he gave, was, that he had walked the deck until he was tired. On Saturday, November 14th, the prisoner Powell was again asleep on his watch on deck. I reprimanded him for it at the time. On Monday the 16th November 1863, Powell was again asleep—this time on the skylight, when I again remonstrated with him. On four other occasions I found him asleep on his watch on deck. I spoke to him about it each time. The last time I spoke to him asleep on his watch on deck was at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th February. From the time we left Liverpool until our arrival in Bombay, the chief officer has shown a tendency to disobey lawful commands. The simplest thing I told him to do he would not do. On November 12th, 1863, he neglected duty by disobeying my order to remain on the poop, and attend to the steering of the ship. On the 16th December I had occasion to reprimand the chief mate for his bad conduct in letting go altogether the weather main and main-topsail braces in a heavy gale of wind, just as I was about to heave the ship to endangering the loss of both yards and sails. He informed me he did not care a damn for any man he ever saw in his life; he was always so, and is so now; accompanying the same with defiant gestures. On January 22nd the chief officer (Powell) wilfully and designedly gave me erroneous observations. From and after the 24th February 1864 the prisoner Powell was combining with the other prisoners to take command of the ship. From information I have reason to believe the chief mate (Powell) combined with the other prisoners to take command of the ship, and from such information I have reason to believe he was combining with the other four prisoners. From information I have received from my officers, I have reason to believe that some of the cargo has been broken open. During the voyage the chief officer (prisoner Powell) had charge of the cargo, under my control. I forbade any one going down into the hold without an officer; but the chief mate disobeyed that order. I have reason to believe the breaking open of the cargo could not have taken place without the chief officer's knowing it, if he was doing his duty.

The prisoners reserved their cross-examination.

The further examination of this case has been adjourned until Thursday next, the 28th instant.

## MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*20th April.*)

THE MURDER CASE.—Oomer Hajee, the man accused of the murder of his wife, was placed at the bar for the purpose of having the evidence of Dr. Ballingal, who deposed as follows:—I am one of the Assistant Surgeons of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. On the evening of the 6th instant, about half-past seven o'clock, I saw the deceased, Saffoora, in the hospital, she was quite insensible, and in a dying state. On examination I found a contused wound on the top of the head, about two inches long, communicating with a depressed fracture of the skull; there was also a similar contused wound extending from the outer end of the right eyebrow across the bridge of the nose, the bones of which were entirely smashed. There were several other contused wounds on the lips, both the upper and lower jaws being broken, and a number of the front teeth knocked out. I believe that death was caused by the injuries above described, and such wounds might have been caused by blows with the adze now shown to me. On the following morning I saw the dead body of the deceased at the Coroner's Inquest.

The prisoner, who declined saying anything, was then committed for trial at the next Sessions.

It has been alleged that the prisoner is insane, and committed the act while labouring under that calamity. He has been pronounced sound by medical gentlemen who have examined him, and, on his way from the Police Office to the Jail he particularly requested the constable in charge to see his caste people, and request them to give an eye to his property, and not to fail in engaging good counsel for his defence in the High Court.

MARCH OF INTELLECT—A NEXT DOOR.—Dunjee Rumsord and Sukhoo Visram were charged with cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of Rs. 466-8.

Dadabhoy Pallonjee deposed as follows:—I am in the employ of the firm of Chatterbhoy Premjee as a money collector at the place of business of that firm is in Bazaar Gate Street. On the 6th of March last I received from the cashier of that firm Rs 466-8, to pay to the firm of Jettabhoy Goolabchund at the coppersmiths' buildings near Mombadevie. He gave the address on a piece of paper. This payment was on account of a hoondie due that day. I went to the coppersmiths' buildings and made enquiry for the firm of Jettabhoy Goolabchund, and while doing so a Goozerattee Banian came to me and said he was a servant of that firm, and would show me the place. I accompanied him to a room on the second floor of the coppersmiths' buildings. While making enquiries in the street, a man present in the employment of Heerjee Bhimjee, shroff, joined me, and we went together to the room. When I entered the room I saw the prisoners at the bar there. The room was fitted as a small place of business, with cushions, cash box and account books. The Goozerattee Banian desired me to pay the money; I accordingly did so. I paid him four notes for Rs. 100 each, one for Rs 50, and Rs 16-8 in silver. He then took from the box before him the hoondie I now produce. He wrote a receipt on the back and gave it to me. The prisoners were sitting in the room, dressed as at present: they did not appear to be doing any thing: they took no part in the transaction: they did not speak. I left the place with the man of Heerjee Bhimjee and returned to my employer's firm. I gave the receipted hoondie to the cashier. On Tuesday last, the 19th of April, I accompanied two policemen in search of the prisoners. I saw them near Mombadevie, and having pointed them out, they were arrested.

The prisoners were remanded until to-morrow.

The solution of the affair is this: The prisoners have no connexion with the firm of Jettabhoy Goolabchund: they had, surreptitiously, obtained the letter containing the hoondie, and had communicated with the firm upon whom it was drawn, fitting up in the mean time the room in the coppersmiths' buildings which they represented to be the office of Jettabhoy Goolabchund, and it was in consequence of communication from that firm, that Chatterbhoy Premjee learned the mistake which had been made.

## CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO THE PUNJAB EXHIBITION.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 20th April 1864.

Read the following letter from W. Coldstream, Esq., Secretary to the General Committee of the Punjab Exhibition, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 276, dated 5th April 1864.

I am directed by the General Committee of the Punjab Exhibition to tender to you an expression of their thanks for the very liberal and extensive contributions made by the Bombay Government to the Punjab Exhibition.

2. The articles sent have proved a most valuable and interesting addition to the Punjab collections, and have provided no small attraction to visitors. Although the rules of the Exhibition do not admit of the award of medals or shares of the Prize Fund to the products or manufactures of other Governments or Provinces, the Exhibition being in its nature a local one), the Bombay contribution will doubtless receive due consideration and acknowledgment in the Jury Reports.

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be forwarded to the Secretary and Curator of the Government Central Museum.

2. The letter may be placed in the Editor's Rooms.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A QUERY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me whether a Roman Catholic priest can pronounce excommunication against a Layman which is British territory in Bombay; and if he is not allowed to do so under the British rule, what punishment will be awarded to him if he does so?

22nd April. LAYMAN.

### THE LAST TELEGRAM.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In your to-day's telegram I observed that Generals Klapka and Turr are at the head of the revolutionary movement in the Danubian Principalities. As I am pretty well acquainted with our present movement, I beg to state that General Turr, according to letters I received by last mail from Geneva, lives actually entirely by retirelin the neighbourhood of that place, abandoned by all his countrymen, and no Hungarian will join a movement headed by that General until he shall be able to give a public denial to the severe accusations brought against him.

Bombay, 22nd April. A HUNGARIAN.

*** Of course, a "Hungarian" is much better informed on this question than all the public journals of Europe.—ED. B. G.

### THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Your correspondent "Englishman" is too sweeping in his condemnation of the native servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He indirectly insinuates the "railway accidents" as being the result of the appointment of natives as pointsmen, gatekeepers, &c.; and therefore recommends the indiscriminate and summary dismissal of all, and the appointment in their stead of Europeans. On what data he bases his statements I cannot make out. The very "accident" that has raised, and deservedly too, so much noise in Bombay, and but for which your correspondent's valuable communication in all likelihood might never have been penned, shows as clearly as possible that the very reverse of what he asserts is the fact. Everybody knows that the disastrous accident that lately took place near the Dadur junction was the consequence of negligence of the driver of the engine of the ballast train, who instead of being a native was a European, if not an Englishman; and that, had it not been for the native pointsman, who with a coolness and courage scarcely surpassed by the staunchest and most stalwart Englishman, stuck to his point like a wooden post, at the imminent risk of his life, as has been honourably borne testimony to by the European passengers of the fated train, who with very worthy motives presented him with a handsome purse in appreciation and recognition of his merits,—had it not been for him, the result of the accident would have been something very much worse than it was.

But apart from the acknowledged impracticability of the scheme that "Englishman" proposes, does he seriously believe that the appointments of European pointsmen, gatekeepers, &c. will materially tend to the prevention of the occurrence, at all events the frequent occurrence of accidents on the railway line? Up to this time, all the most serious accidents of the railway that have taken place have, to say the least, not been owing to the dereliction of duty on the part of any native official. There is no doubt the undeniable fact of many European servants of the Company having been publicly prosecuted and tried for being drunk whilst on duty, or for otherwise having neglected the performance of their work satisfactorily; and these servants holding such responsible posts as that of drivers and guards; and as the pointsmen and gatekeepers have of necessity to be selected from amongst the lower orders of Europeans, who are ordinarily much given to drinking, would not these appointments tend to increase rather than diminish the frequency of such accidents?

22nd April. A VOICE FROM A CORNER.

*** See the report of the Coroner's Inquest on the body of the man killed in the Railway accident. The "heroism" of the native pointsman is quite mythical; the driver of the ballast train seems to have behaved in a manly and sensible manner.—ED. *B. G.*

## SPORTING.

### MYSORE RACES.—1864.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS—15TH MARCH.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED'S GOLD CUP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan's | b a h | Youkhabarish. |
| " | g a h | Pekin. |
| Mr. Campbell's | b a h | Grey leg. |
| " | g a h | Kohinor. |
| Ali Asker's | b a h | Sheeraz. |
| " | g a h | Pahlwan late Begalgate. |
| Mahomed Bawker's | b a h | Dervish. |
| " | g a h | Jerham. |

GIVE AND TAKE PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Campbell | A Nomination. |
| Captain Baumgarten | ditto. |

COLONIAL MAIDEN STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan's | g a h | Pekin. |
| Mr. Campbell's | b a h | Tantalus. |
| " | g a h | Dagobert. |
| " | b a h | Pirate. |
| Mr. Reeve's | b aus g | Governor. |
| " | b a h | Lottery. |
| Ali Asker's | g a h | Pahlwan late Begalgate. |
| Mr. Minchin's | b aus g | Blue Jacket. |

THE RAJAH'S PLATE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan's | b a h | Antush Afroose. |
| " | g a c | Bonaparte. |
| " | g a c | Zohra. |
| " | g a h | Mooshtry. |
| Mr. Campbell's | g a h | Foreigner. |
| " | g a h | Dagobert. |
| " | b a h | Pirate. |
| " | g a c | Talisman. |
| Mr. Mellish's | c a h | Silladar. |
| Mr. Reeve's | b a h | Lottery. |
| Ali Asker's | c a h | Zoharon. |
| " | g a h | Mysore. |
| Mr. Long's | g a h | Diamond. |
| Mahomed Bawker's | | Claude. |
| " | | Ruby. |
| " | | Frog. |

SWEEPSTAKES 30 G. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Campbell | | A Nomination. |
| Mahomed Bawker | | ditto. |
| Captain Baumgarten | | ditto. |

THE GREAT MYSORE CHALLENGE STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Campbell | | A Nomination. |
| Mahomed Bawker | | ditto. |
| Captain Baumgarten | | ditto. |

THE COLTS PLATE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan's | g a c | Zohra. |
| Mr. Campbell's | b a c | Problem. |
| " | g a c | Foreigner. |
| Ali Asker's | g a c | Dinnan. |

SWEEPSTAKES 30 G. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan | | A Nomination. |
| Mr. Campbell | | ditto. |
| Mr. Reeves | | ditto. |
| Mr. Long | | ditto. |
| Mahomed Bawker | | ditto. |
| Captain Baumgarten | | ditto. |

THE PALACE STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Campbell | | A Nomination. |
| Mr. Reeves | | ditto. |
| Captain Baumgarten | | ditto. |

THE HINKULL STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Campbell's | g a h | Grey leg. |
| " | g a h | Kohinor. |
| Mr. Reeves' | b aus g | Spider. |
| " | br aus g | The Land late Happy Land. |
| " | b aus g | Governor |
| Mr. Minchin's | b aus g | Blue Jacket. |

THE MYSORE RAJAH'S CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan | | A Nomination. |
| Mr. Campbell | | ditto. |
| Mr. Reeves | | ditto. |
| Mr. Long | | ditto. |
| Mahomed Bawker | | ditto. |

NOMINATIONS—1ST April.

MYSORE ST. LEGER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Highness Aga Khan's | g a c | Bonaparte. |
| " | g a c | Zohra. |
| " | g a h | Mooshtry. |
| Mr. Campbell's | b a h | Pirate. |
| " | b a c | Problem. |
| " | g a h | Foreigner. |
| " | g a h | Spectator. |
| Mr. Mellish's | c a h | Silladar. |
| Mr. Reeves' | b a h | Lottery. |
| " | g a h | Plunger. |
| Ali Asker's | b a h | Kuzzlebash. |
| " | g a c | Zawhoos. |
| Mahomed Bawker's | | Ruby. |
| " | | Star of India. |
| " | | Claude. |

FREDERICK GRAY, Major, Secretary Mysore Races.

## BENGAL

MR. ANSTEY, the oldest master at Rugby is about to retire after forty-five years of devoted service. A correspondent desires us to call the attention of Rugby men in India to this fact, and to state that a committee, headed by the Bishop of London and Lord Stanley, has been formed to collect subscriptions for a testimonial which shall be a worthy acknowledgment of this long period of service. Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co. have undertaken to receive subscriptions, and to forward them to England in time for the Rugby dinner, which takes place on the 23rd of June.—*Friend of India, April* 14.

## MADRAS.

THE absence of Mr. Ellis has given the Sanitary Commissions of Calcutta and Bombay a start of that in Madras, but at the beginning of the week the President reported his arrival here, and the Commission at once set to work. The appearance of cholera in the Fort has, we believe, turned their immediate attention to the conditions which affect the health of the British soldier in this country. We hear that there is a plan at present under discussion for providing better accommodation throughout the lines. It is proposed for instance to introduce into the Vepery lines the system which prevails at Perambore, and, in place of the wretched tumble-down hovels with which the sepoys are often obliged to be content, place at their disposal well-built thoroughly ventilated quarters, which can be rented from Government at just a sufficient rate to cover expenses and keep the buildings in repair. We trust that it may be found practicable to carry out on a large scale a reform so desirable. The health of our Indian army is perhaps the most important of all the considerations which the Sanitary Commissions will be called on to treat. Mr. Strachey has vigorously exposed the most fearful of the evils to which it has been so long left a prey. As there is every reason to believe that he will receive the earnest support of his brother commissioners throughout the three Presidencies, we may perhaps at last expect the remedy which national prejudice has hitherto withheld in spite of the urgent solicitations of practical men.—*Daily News, April* 16.

WE understand that Government has just administered a severely paternal snubbing to certain senior members of the Covenanted Civil Service for leading their innocent young brothers astray. The juniors have been persuaded to affix their artless signatures to a memorial complaining of the cruel way in which the birthright and blessings specially intended for the covenanted, and chosen people, are being bestowed upon interlopers and aliens. The memorial was we believe suggested by the contemplated increase of the number of Small Cause Court judgeships which are likely to be monopolised by unblessed barristers. It is not perhaps unnatural that, when men are found in so high a position as that occupied by Sir Mordaunt Wells, ready to exclude civilians altogether from the judicial line, civilians should on the other hand try to monopolise it. Bigotry begets bigotry. Still it is especially painful to be obliged to associate bigotry with smooth lips and beardless chins. Hence the paternal rebuke is given in the tone rather of sorrow than of anger. The Government has no doubt taken the liberal view of the matter, and the one most suited to the temper of the age and to the state of public opinion in India. Still we can scarcely see that the seniors of the Covenanted service have been guilty of impropriety sufficiently grave to draw forth so solemn a rebuke. It is not unnatural that like Lord Derby, they should stand by their order, and endeavour to act as a counterpoise to the revolutionary tendencies of such men as Sir Mordaunt Wells and his interloping admirers. The Government may be right in refusing their request, for a Government is bound to be catholic, but it does not therefore follow that they were wrong in making it. After all the balance of justice in this world is best preserved by each party, jealously watching its own interests, and assuming this to be fair policy, the senior members of a party are not only entitled but bound to inoculate the juniors with their views.—*Id.*

## THE SAILORS' HOME IN CALCUTTA.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a "Sailors' Home" on Wednesday (13th inst) at Calcutta was an interesting sight. The ships in the river were what reporters call "gaily decorated" with flags and steamers—the Captains do not reside long enough at a time in Calcutta to pick up the true Indian immoveable apathy and indifference to out-door events. For this institution the sailors will be indebted to the Viceroy and his Private Secretary. Dr. Hathaway took up the cause soon after he arrived, which is the same thing as stating that it was taken up in a way which must ensure success. Inless than three months after the project was started, the foundation stone of the building has been laid. This is almost as fast as the Dalhousie Institute folks could have done it. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal energetically seconded the efforts of the committee, and Captain Reddie, the Master Attendant, did much to prevent the whole project from being strangled with the usual red tape. But for these gentlemen, and the persistent determination of the Viceroy and Dr. Hathaway—not the sort of men to let any any good design break down for want of pushing it—this Sailors' Home would have helped to complete that movement of godlinessin which is peculiar to Calcutta and another place of a still warmer latitude—if that be possible.

Before the stone was laid the Bishop offered up a short prayer, and the hundred and seventh Psalm was then read, from the 23rd to the 32nd verses. The architect having deposited the coins of the realm, the Viceroy laid the stone, after which he delivered the following speech:—

"It gives me hearty satisfaction to be present this day, to give my aid and countenance to the construction of what I hope may really turn out to be a "Sailors' *Home*" in the best and fullest sense of the word. What thoughts does that one word include in us mingmds to one who has long been in our service, and looking forward to the time when he will return to his country. Our navy is the bulwark of our national strength, and our Mercantile Sailors were the instruments by whose assistance the commerce of the world is brought to our shores. There is scarcely one of us present here to-day, who during some period of his life, has not been indebted for a kindly turn to a Sailor. Of the many brave men who fought and died to maintain England's power in India, none shine out more gloriously than Sir William Peel, a true sailor. We all recollect the famous Naval Brigade which he formed and led, and the great services it performed. Let us who have prospered so much more than our poor Sailors have done give some small portion of our wealth towards building this Home for them. It will be the means of sheltering many a poor wanderer, of keeping out of temptation and sin many a fine fellow, who has a kind and loving friends longing for his return. It may save from sickness and death many a brave man, who in the day of danger may do good service to his country. It was only the other day that I read a pamphlet by a well-known Medical Authority, in which he severely criticised the want of the condition of our Sailors in Calcutta. He tells us that more than 9 per cent of them die annually. He points out the cause of much of this mortality, and tells them what to avoid, and how to live. It is a disgrace to a community that such abominations as he describes should exist in Calcutta. But I hope we may try to help the Sailor, it will prove vain and fruitless, unless he learns to help himself. All reforms to be effectual must reach the heart, and influence the conduct of the individual himself. I urge you then, my friends, to stir yourselves, and struggle against the temptations which beset you, both from within and from without. It ought to be an encouragement to all Sailors in this Port, that they have some good friends who take a real interest in their welfare. Among these I may mention Captain Toynbee, who has persistently for years advocated the interests of British seamen in the Port of Calcutta; Mr. Beadon the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; and Captain Reddie the Master Attendant. The two last named gentlemen have taken a lively interest in carrying out the plan of creating a new Sailors' Home, and without the cordial support and co-operation with the committee which they have afforded, and the personal trouble they have taken in the matter, we should not have been so far advanced as to commence the building this day."

The Bishop then offered a concluding prayer, and the proceedings were over.

## COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

From J. D. HAY-HILL, ESQ., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Reunion, to E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India,—(No. 48, dated the 31st December 1863.)

I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council for India, a copy of my Annual Report on the state of the Coolie Immigration to this place up to the present date.

From J. D. HAY-HILL, ESQ., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Reunion, to the Right Hon'ble EARL RUSSELL, K. G.,—(dated the 31st December 1863.)

I have the honor to submit to your Lordship my Annual Report on the Immigration of British Indians to this Colony during the year 1863.

From official documents supplied to this Office, it will appear that 2,902 Immigrants, of all sexes and ages, left the various Ports of India for Bourbon during the year 1863. Of these only 291 were from Calcutta; the remainder were from Pondicherry and Karikal, Yanaon, and Madras. The mortality on board vessels arriving from these last named latter Ports has been very trifling, and the class of coolies introduced appears to have been all that could be desired. The only ship which arrived from Calcutta, the *Futty Allum*, in my opinion, was not in any way adapted to the safe transport of any large body of men; and during her lengthened voyage was so leaky as to subject her passengers not only to great inconvenience, but also to contribute very much to the mortality which occurred on board and on shore previous to distribution.

Out of 2,611 emigrants from Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal and Yanaon, only *five* deaths occured on board, and *none* in the Lazareth.

On the *Futty Allum* out of 291 *five* died on board, *four* in Lazareth before distribution, and *sixteen* were placed in the Colonial Hospital, where, in spite of every attention, *six* or *seven* more succumbed to a disease classified as "hemeralopia."

Much of this mortality may be attributed to the boisterous voyage and colder climate to which the coolies were subjected, and I have no reason to believe the immigrants were badly cared for on board; but I cannot but express to your lordship my firm belief that Calcutta immigrants will never succeed in Reunion. I shall have the honour, in a subsequent paragraph, to draw attention to the mortality which has this year occurred amongst the Calcutta coolies employed in this island.

The cost of introducing coolies this year has ranged from 300 to 400 francs a head; the latter sum having been paid for labourers from Madras. No special engagements have taken place except from that Presidency.

During the year 1863, although some few Indians, who have been found not so strong as might be desired, have been sometime classified as *rebutées*, no reduction in their wages has been sanctioned by the Government in conformity with the instructions I had the honor to receive from your Lordship, and the laborers have been distributed strictly on the terms agreed upon in India before departure.

Although not absolutely obliged to do so, the local Government has made a practice, during the past year, or sending up to me lists in duplicate (to one of which my *visa* is attached for transmission to India) of all of Her Majesty's Indian subjects who may have been sent back to India, whether introduced before or since the Convention of July 1860. It will appear, therefore, that 245 men, 39 women, and 17 children of Different sexes were sent back to Pondicherry and Karikal, and six men to Calcutta, during the year 1863. The forms which have accompanied these Indians have been in strict conformity with those in use at Mauritius, and have adopted here at my most special request.

The rate of mortality amongst the Calcutta Indians is, I regret to say, still very high although considerably less than that of last year. Taking, therefore, the balance of 7,284 *Calcutta* Indians remaining last year, and the 281 introduced this year by the *Futty Allum*, it would appear that amongst 7,565 of all sexes 350 deaths occurred from various causes. The mortality amongst other Indians, *Malabars*, introduced before and after the Convention, has amounted this year to about 1,050 in a population as nearly as can be ascertained, or 41,000, or about 2½ per cent. against 4½ amongst the Bengalees.

I am happy to be able to state, that, during the year 1863, the complaints made to me on various subjects have been very few in comparison with last year. The greatest consideration is now paid to every Indian who claims my protection, and I have every reason to feel sure that well-founded complaints will receive every possible attention. I submit herewith, in blank, a form under which I forward Indians whose complaints appear well-founded, but of not a very serious nature to the local Authorities. I say "appear" because without judicial powers it is quite impossible to determine *primæ facie* how far the complaints are correct. The printed form, herewith transmitted, is returned to me with the result of the proper enquiries endorsed thereon, and should I not feel satisfied with the answer, form the basis of a Despatch to the Governor of the Island for further investigation and explanation.

I need scarcely point out to your Lordship that many complaints made to me are perfectly false, and often preferred by those who hope to screen themselves from just punishment by their appeal to the Consulate. The majority of complaints are for non-payment of wages and alleged bad treatment; but I feel sure, I may safely say, that, as a rule, the latter is an exception, and the former, of course, not always well-founded, and such as should very often have been addressed in the first instance to the proper local Authorities without any reference to me.

I had the honor, in my Report last year, to draw your Lordship's attention to the regret I felt at the immigrant not being in actual possession of his "livret" (or book of identification), or some ticket specifying his engagements, when in our Colony of Mauritius, and I have not failed to impress upon His Excellency Baron Darrican the importance attachable to such a document, but I almost fear without any great hope of success. Although, as I have previously reported, such possession of the *livret* is properly guaranteed by law, the system has been so neglected, and indeed forbidden for years that the Administration seems to be afraid of now allowing a privilege to those who have arrived since the Convention, which has been denied to a much greater number before that period.

I may further be allowed to explain to your Lordship the system under which I am enabled to recognize the various coolies who arrive before me. An alphabetical Register of every English Indian since the Convention is kept in the Office, with the name of the ship on which he was brought. To each Indian a number is affixed corresponding with his name in the office of the local Protector of immigrants, and another list with same numbers enables me to find out the Master with whom the coolie is engaged.

Ignorant as most of the coolies are of the French language, and sometimes even of their Masters' names, even this system, the only one I can adopt, involves me in a great amount of trouble; but still, with the anxious care which I endeavour to give to all I consider deserving my intervention, I have been able this year, almost invariably, to obtain all I require in vindication of their rights.

I have seldom had reason this year to believe that severity has been applied to the Indians on account of their appealing to me; and I have great pleasure in stating that His Excellency Baron Darrican has done all in his power to make things as agreeable as possible, and appears willing, as a rule, to adopt propositions I may consider it advisable to make.

I have carefully abstained from mixing up those Indians who arrived before the Convention with those who are more specially entitled to my consular protection; but I have had no difficulty in procuring the same justice for the former as the latter when real occasion has required my interference.

I cannot disguise from your Lordship that the tide of immigration to this place is very much on the ebb, and the want of laborers is a matter of most serious anxiety to the planters and others; and I know not in what quarter the remedy will be sought, should India supply sofew immigrans this year. Our own colony of Mauritius will soon be in the same plight, and I suppose very much the same cause, viz., the great local requirements of India itself for able workmen.

The same encouragements are not held out to our subjects here as in Mauritius; and there is a decidedly strong feeling here against any enlarged and permanent settlement being made by Her Majesty's Indian subjects. But this question will, I consider, be one of great moment when the termination of the first five years' engagement arrives, and will require the most active supervision to secure the free agress of the Indian, should he decline to re-engage.

Some months since I visited the principal quarters of the Island, and made a point of enquiring into all the details connected with my special duties here. As a rule I had reason to be pleased, and when I had occasion to make suggestions, or even find fault with some of the arrangements on the estates of the most influential planters, every courteous attention was paid to my representations.

In my recent visit to Mauritius I did not fail to examine the system adopted towards our Indian subjects; and although I can scarcely hope ever to see exactly the same rules carried out here, I may, I think, venture to say any suggestions I may make, consistent with the laws and agricultural interest of the colony, will receive the most careful attention of the Commission of Reunion.

In conclusion, I can only venture to hope your Lordship will think I have carried out, as far as laid in my power, the instructions I had the honor to receive, and that Her Majesty's subjects have received from me all possible protection.—*Gazette of India.*

## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(*From the Civil Service Gazette.*)

WISE liberality is one of the highest and rarest qualities of executive, and when it presides over any administration it must be a sucessful one. Narrow-minded parsimony and illiberal economy has no chance in competition with it. With the one a concern may move slowly along a low, level road, but with the other it is certain to advance and attain a position of commanding eminence. A wise liberality is in short, the spirit which must dominate a new institution which aspires to be great or flourishing; such a spirit commands universal respect, inspires general confidence, and secures success. A remarkable instance of wise liberality occurred lately in Liverpool, and was the subject of a decision in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Monday last. It will be remembered that a vessel in the Mersey, the 'Lotty Sleigh" laden with gunpowder, a short time since blew up, causing a tremendous explosion, and shaking the houses for miles round, but particularly in Liverpool and Brikenhead, where much damage was done, especially to windows, which were shattered in every direction. Many of the houses and manufactories were insured, but the ordinary policies did not provide for such an accident or its results, and were a strict interpretation applied to the instruments of assurance the parties damaged by this explosion would have to bear the loss. Most of the insurance companies taking a narrow, economic view of the matter, and looking only to their own immediate interests, adopted a close-fisted policy, and objected to go beyond the literal interpretation of the written instruments by which they were bound. One, however, the Royal Insurance Company—to its honour be it recorded—animated by a higher principle, and, we may add, by a more enlightened spirit, took a wisely liberal view of the circumstances, and looking beyond its own immediate interest, adopted a generous policy, and without hesitation announced its resolution to make good the losses caused by the accidental explosion to those who were insured in its office. Other great insurance companies—the Sun, the Phœnix, the Royal Exchange, and the Alliance, following the example thus speedily set, came to a similar determination, and intimated their intention to repair voluntarily, though not legally liable, the damage sustained. The directors of the "Royal," in pursuance of their resolution, having paid some of the small claims amounting to 900*l.*, a bill in Chancery was filed against them by a shareholder, to restrain them from making further payments, and to compel them to restore the money already paid. The case was ably argued on both sides, and Vice-Chancellor Sir P. Wood confirmed the wisdom and approved the liberality of the directors. He declared that so prompt and generous a decision was the surest way to promote the best and most permanent interests of the company. He said "he could have very little doubt that the course taken by the directors, and approved by the majority of the shareholders, was conducive to the welfare of the company, and likely materially to promote its interests. Upon the whole, therefore, the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree, and as he had not come here to secure any benefit to the company the bill must be dismissed with costs." The companies that displayed a near-sighted parsimonious spirit in this matter were, no doubt, strictly justified in rejecting claims to which they were not legally liable; but they would have acted much more wisely had they adopted a far-sighted policy like the "Royal," and generously made good *ex gratiâ* the losses caused by an unforeseen and most extraordinary accident.

## THE COURT-MARTIAL ON MAJOR O'BRIEN.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*)

THE circumstances under which the court-martial on Major O'Brien originated, the course of proceeding therein, and the result, are worthy the notice of the Imperial Parliament. It is the duty of Parliament to see that acts of injustice and oppression are not perpetrated with impunity in any portion of the Queen's dominions, no matter how remote from London, and no matter how inelequent may be the Cicero who is denouncing the vices of the hour. The Conformer of those, though formidable in position on the field, is ineffective against the armour of an ironclad, and the latter is also powerless for this special purpose. It is a good and useful gun for other kinds of service, but it will not send its shot through the strong plating of a modern frigate. Consequently as regards naval ordnance we have made little or no progress in adapting our armaments to the tactics of the day. The only guns actually carried by our ships are guns which could certainly not be relied upon for piercing the sides of a good ironclad on the European model.

Nevertheless, though Lord Hartington made this free confession, and though he at once admitted, in introducing the subject, that he could not say as much as he should wish to say for the actual state of things, he did mention two circumstances which render the result less unsatisfactory than it would otherwise have been. In the first place, he distinctly asserted what we have repeatedly surmised, that such a gun as we were now in search of for sea service had not been produced in any other country. To appreciate the importance of this statement, we must remember that Government has been diligently seeking information in other countries, and especially in America, respecting the progress made in artillery, and that the Department which Lord Hartington represents must be presumed to be well acquainted with all that has been done abroad or at home. Now, his words leave no doubt about the intelligence received. As he said, "we have not got a gun capable of making effectual practice on iron-plated ships, we have reason to believe, *may, we feel perfectly certain*, from all the information we can obtain, that no other nation has in its service such an arm." This, therefore, decides the question of our relative position. We are not behind the world in this matter. Other countries are just as much at fault as we are. The desired gun has yet to be produced, and the next piece of cosolation is that we are likely to produce it at least as soon as our rivals.

It is now stated, on the authority of the War Department, that our experiments have, at any rate, conducted us to a satisfactory "system of construction." In other words, though we have not yet got a gun with all the power which we desire, we know how to set about getting it. We have arrived at certain principles of manufacture which will give us the result proposed. We have discovered the proper material and the proper method of manipulating it, and therefore we can proceed to make guns "fulfilling all the conditions we require in a rifled gun, and strong enough to pierce any target yet manufactured." This, however, is more than half the battle. If nothing is now required beyond the application of principles already ascertained, the rest of the work ought to admit of being carried on in a country like ours. It will probably, indeed, be asked why, if so much has been done, so much should still be left undone. Assuming that we know exactly what gun we want and how to make it, our arsenals ought to be very quickly supplied with the finished article. But it is plain that our authorities are fearful of committing themselves to another mistake. They made a mistake with the 110-pounders, having ordered them in large quantities "without any very mature consideration or very extended system of experiment," and having thus found themselves with an imperfect article on hand. So now they are timorous and circumspect, and though they believe that the 600-pounder 13-inch gun recently produced is really successful, they are afraid to give large orders for so costly an implement until they have felt their way a little further.

This hesitation is natural, but may be carried too far. It must be forgotten that at present we have really no effective gun for sea service, and though it may be perfectly prudent to extend our experiments before definitely adopting the pattern proposed, it will be equally prudent to lose no time in obtaining the assurance still desirable. Even if we succeed in time, even the adoption of this formidable model will still leave us with much to do, for it is by no means certain that we possess ships which can carry cannon of such enormous weight. It is true that our naval architects express themselves confidently on this point, and undertake to find vessels for any guns which may be produced; but the fact that this work has to be done, and when the gun is forthcoming the ship will have to be built. This, however, is the real state of the gun question at present, and it is much as Lord Hartington described it—not a satisfactory state, and yet not one which need create alarm or provoke complaint. We are taking the most prudent course. If we act "energetically" in the "reconstruction" of our artillery, we expose ourselves to the chance of getting a huge store of expensive and unsatisfactory guns; if we hesitate to decide and accumulate experiments upon experiments, we remain without any guns at all. There is a middle course, no doubt, but in most matter cases, but it is very hard to hit. All we can say is that under these difficulties we have been successful in creating a field artillery, and that in creating a marine artillery we have not been more unsuccessful than other people.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22ND.

Hire, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Jullundur.

Rickards, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Bajpoorna.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22ND.

Yate, Lieutenant W., 3rd Regiment B. N. I., to join, to Malligaum.

Stevens, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. S., Marine Battalion, on leave, to Tanna.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 21st April.

The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

15*th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant Barthon, to officiate as Quarter Master, and Paymaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th March 1864 until further orders.

## NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 22nd April.

The undermentioned Engineers of the Floating Batteries are to be transferred to the *Berenice*:—

Mr. John Munro, 1st Class N. T.; Mr. John Fauxhall, 1stClass N.T.; Mr. H. A. Britell, 2nd Class N.T.; and Mr. Thomas Grimes, 4th Class N. T.

The following changes are to take place:—

Lieutenant Burnes, from *Feroze*, to command *Semiramis*, and Lieutenant Crocket, from *Semiramis*, to command *Feroze*.

## SH

# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks' ..... | 6 months' sight .... | 2s. 1¾d. |
| Do. Credits..... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1¾d. |
| Do. Documents. | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1¾d. |
| Calcutta ..... | At sight ..... | 99¼ |
| Madras ..... | 30 days' sight ..... | 98 |
| China ..... | 60 Do. do. ..... | 222 |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank..... | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 160 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bombay Bank ..... | 1,000 | 8 do. | 205 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bank of India ..... | 150 | | 20 pr. ct. pm. |
| Broker's Banking Company ..... | 20 | ..... | 18 pr. ct. pm. |
| Central Bank..... | 250 | 6 do. | 70 pr. ct. pm. |
| Commercial Bank... | 500 | 6 do. | 125 pr. ct. pm. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 5 do. | 125 pr. ct. pm. including u. sh. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | 250 | 10 do. | 225 pr. ct. pm. |
| Joint Stock Bank .. | 120 | ..... | 95 pr. ct. pm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation ..... | 250 | 8 do. | 155 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank..... | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 125 pr. ct. pm. |
| Royal Bank of India | 175 | ..... | 37½ pr. ct. pm. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. | 200 | 4½ do. | 75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. ... | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 24,000 p.sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. ... | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,000 p.sh. |
| Fort Press Co. ..... | 3,567 | 575 do. | Rs. 13,300 p.sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 do. | Rs. 2,300 pm. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Company | | | |
| One whole Share comprising ..... | | | |
| 1 A Share... ... ... | 6,000 | 430 | Rs. 45,000 pr. share. |
| 1 B Share... ... ... | 6,000 | 170 | |
| 4 C Shares... ... ... | 6,000 | ..... | |
| 2 Fenee Press Co's Shares..... | 1,500 | ..... | |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. ..... | 4,000 | 150 do. | Rs. 29,000 pm. |
| Bombay Press Co... | 1,200 | ..... | Rs. 1,500 pm. |
| Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 1,800 pm. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3-9 | pr. ct. | [nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. |
| Do. New 5220 shares | 130.14.6 | 2½ do. | Rs. 13 pm. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ..... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Rs. 6 pm. nml. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ..... | 5,000 | 500 per share. | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 300 prem. |
| Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co. ..... | 850 | ..... | Rs. 100 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co..... | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share | Rs. 425 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Wesving Co..... | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 400 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Company ..... | 5,000 | ..... | Rs. 3,000 prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 7½ per cent. | Rs. 1,500. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ..... | 1,000 | 10 do. | Rs. 1,300 prem. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Colaba Land Co. ... | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 4,800 |
| House and Land Investment Co..... | 600 | ..... | Par. |
| Bombay Contract & Building Co. ... | 150 | ..... | Rs. 95 pm. |
| Bonded Warehouse. | 600 | ..... | Par. |
| Bombay Shipping Company ..... | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 5,000 nol. |
| Iron Ship Co. ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association... | 750 | ..... | Rs. 140 pm. |
| Peninsular Vale Ship Company ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Par. |
| Western India Ship Company ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Par. |
| Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. ..... | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 485 pm. |
| Treacher & Co. (Limited)..... | 250 | | 2 pr. ct. pm. |
| Goa Coffee Co..... | 250 | | 200 p. ct. nom. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... | ... | 98 |
| ,, Loan 1835-36 ... | ... | |
| ,, Loan 1842-43 ... | ... | 95¼ |
| ,, Loan 1854-55 ... | ... | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | ... | 104½ to 105 |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... | | 112½ to 113 |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each..... | Rs. | 10-3-0 |
| Bank of England Notes..... | ,, | 10 |
| Spanish Dollars..... | ,, | 210 |
| Carolus..... | ,, | 200 |
| Mexican Dollars..... | ,, | 200 |
| German Crowns..... | ,, | 214 |
| French Five Francs... | ,, | 222 |
| Bar Silver ..... | ,, | 105-8 |
| Gold Leaf..... | ,, | 16-6 |

PRICES CURRENT (22nd April 1864.)

| | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba | |
| New Broach and Surat (ready.) | Rs. 572 to 585 |
| New Dhollera, (ready.) ..... | ,, 590 to 595 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ..... | ,, 500 to 505 |
| New Oomrawtee ..... | ,, 520 to 525 |
| Old Dharwar Sawgined ..... | ,, 525 to 530 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur ..... | ,, 515 to 520 |
| New Veeravul ..... | ,, 525 to 528 |
| New Khandeish ..... | ,, 510 to 515 |
| New Poratchee ..... | ,, 530 to 532 |
| New Accote ..... | ,, 540 to 545 |
| New Hangas ..... | ,, 535 to 540 |
| New Hinghungaut ..... | ,, 610 to 615 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,490. | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. | 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat ... | ,, 5 12 to 5 14 |
| Ginger (Dry mixed (Black and White) ..... | ,, 31 to 32 |
| | ,, 33 to 34 |
| Niger ..... | ,, 27 to 28 Nominal. |

# BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

## HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Cowasjee & Co.)
ALLADINBHOY HUBIDHOY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
COWASJEE DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint-Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight..... | 2s. | 1¾d. per Rupee. |
| 4 do. ..... | 2s. | 1d. do. |
| 3 do. ..... | 2s. | 0⅞d. do. |
| 2 do. ..... | 2s. | 0⅝d. do. |
| 1 do. ..... | 2s. | 0⅜d. do. |
| On demand ..... | 2s. | 0d. do. |

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts..... | 2 per cent. |
| ,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... | 3 ,, |
| ,, 6 ,, ... | 5 ,, |
| ,, 12 ,, ... | 6 ,, |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

# THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

## *Board of Directors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq. |
| T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KASSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq. |
| W. F. SITLEMS, Esq. | |
| DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. | |

*Auditors.*
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, On demand ... 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one Lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. 3 | do. | 4 | do. do. |
| Do. 6 | do. | 5 | do. do. |
| Do. 12 | do. | 6 | do. do. |

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

# THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

*Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

*Bankers.*
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six months' sight..... | | 2s. 1¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Three ,, ,, ..... | | 2s. 0⅞d. | do. |
| Two ,, ,, ..... | | 2s. 0⅝d. | do. |
| One ,, ,, ..... | | 2s. 0⅜d. | do. |
| On demand on Bank of England. | | 2s. 0d. | do. |
| Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe... | | 2s. 0d. | do. |

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 6 | per ct. | per an. |
| do. 9 | do. | 5½ | do do. |
| do. 6 | do. | 5 | do. do. |
| do. 4 | do. | 4½ | do. do. |
| do. 3 | do. | 4 | do. do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, ongiving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

# CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. at 4 | do. | 2s. 1d. | do. |
| Do. at 3 | do. | 2s. 0⅞d. | do. |
| Do. at 2 | do. | 2s. 0⅝d. | do. |
| Do. at 1 | do. | 2s. 0⅜d. | do. |
| Do. on Demand | do. | 2s. 0d. | do. |
| Scotland and Ireland. | do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

# THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 1¾d. | per Rupee |
| 4 Do. | at | 2s. 1d. | ,, |
| 3 Do. | at | 2s. 1d. | ,, |
| 2 Do. | at | 2s. 0⅝d. | ,, |
| 1 Do. | at | 2s. 0⅜d. | ,, |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at | 2s. 0d. | ,, |

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. | 6 do. | 5 ,, |
| Do. | 12 do. | 6 ,, |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

# CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 mo's sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland do. ... } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Ireland at 1 day's sight..} 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits for 3 months ..... | 3 | per cent. per annum. |
| Do. 6 do. ..... | 4 | ,, ,, |
| Do. 12 do. ..... | 6 | ,, ,, |

Fixed Deposits will be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms,—
If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

# BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent, commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

# THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On Demand ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to be credited, and on Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

# ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand..... } 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,, ..... }
Do. Ireland ,, ..... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, .....4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, .....5 ,,
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

# COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,550 (£371,702.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
*Offices—No.* 8, *Rampart Row.*
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Sight..... ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.....,, 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight.....,, 2-55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cents. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stocks, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & CO.

# ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that persons insuring with this Company on the Participating Scale during the current year will be entitled to share in the next Bonus, which will apply to all Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. GOBORNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, April 1864.

# SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

# THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
[Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
*Deputy Chairman.*
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Curling, Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harris, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Rodgerson, Esq., (Rodgerson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Foshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peck, Esq., (Peak Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
*Manager, Fire Department.*—Henry Thomson, Esq.
*Actuary, Life Department.*—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
*Underwriter, Marine Department.*—Carr Saunders, Esq.
*Secretary.*—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE
May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*
*Losses by Lightning* are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.
*All reasonable Expenses*, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.
Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all annual policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS
are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.
Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
*(Fire and Marine Branches.)*
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—MEDICINAL EXCELLENCE.—To purify both solids and fluids composing the human body, to cleanse without weakening, and stimulate without irritating, any torpid organ; to confirm each regular, and correct each faulty, function, are the merits claimed for Holloway's Pills. And how wonderfully they display these qualities is experienced by multitudes, who voluntarily record the cures this purifying medicine has effected. To the so-called *bilious*, these Pills are especially serviceable, as they promote the secretion of pure bile, and hasten its direct passage to and through the bowels. Holloway's Pills have proved themselves the greatest blessings to thousands labouring under a complication of nervous hypochondriacal symptoms which were slowly and certainly wearing out both body and mind.

# WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. "Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.
N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Bycullah.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts | Rs. 21 | 0 | per dozen. |
| ,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints ..... | 11 | 8 | ,, ,, |
| ,, 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts ..... | 16 | 8 | ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, Ditto in Pints ..... | 9 | 0 | ,, ,, |
| ,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... | 12 | 8 | ,, ,, |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Warre & Co., Leith :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brandy, *very old* ..... | Rs. 40 | per dozen, quarts |
| Do. fine ..... | ,, 25 | do. |
| Red Seal Sherry ..... | ,, 24 | do. |
| Black Seal Sherry..... | ,, 26 | do. |

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. | |
| Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. | |
| Port pints, in 4 dozen